

Tender Heart High School

Section 33B, Chandigarh

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Class: VI

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Subject: Geography

Chapter 1

Globes and Maps

Good Morning Students

This is the lesson of Class VI Geography. In this lesson we will study about Globe, Map and its types, Essential of Map, Scale - its uses and types, Conventional Signs and Symbols, Colours, Key or Legend and Sketch and Plan.

1) Globe:

→ Globe is the 3D Model of the Earth and shows the spherical shape of Earth.

Advantage

- Gives accurate shape of earth
- Gives 3D view of the Earth
- Gives realistic view of all continents and oceans

Disadvantage

- difficult to carry
- only one part of the earth can be seen in a glance.
- cannot be made for a small area of earth.

Map:

Map is the drawing of earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface according to scale.

Advantages

- provides more information than a globe.
- It can be easily carried.
- It requires less space.
- provides accurate information even for small areas.

Types of Maps

Physical Map	Political Map	Thematic Map	Topographical Map
→ contains information about land forms like Mountains, plains, rivers etc.	→ contains information about countries, states, national and international boundaries	→ shows information of population, vegetation, rainfall etc.	→ shows information of features like road, railways, water bodies etc.

Essentials of Map

- (1) Title: indicates the Area and information shown on Map
- (2) Direction: It is shown with an arrow marked with letter N at upper right hand corner in map.
- (3) Scale: It is shown below the map.
- (4) Conventional Symbols and colours: helps us to identify features on Map
- (5) key or legend: explains about colours, symbols and patterns used in map. It is made at bottom right or left corner of a Map.

Types of Scales

(a) Verbal Scale OR Statement Scale:

- In this, the scale is expressed in words.
- Say, 2cm: 10 kms, which means 2cm on map represents 10 kms on Actual Ground.

(b) Representative Fraction (RF):

- In this, the scale is expressed in Numerical Fraction.
- In this method, Scale is expressed as $\frac{\text{Map Distance}}{\text{Ground Distance}}$
- In this, the numerator is always 1.
- This scale is universally accepted in Map Making.
- It is more accurate as compared to Verbal Scale.
- Say, 1:50000
$$= \frac{1}{50000} \quad \begin{matrix} (1 \text{ cm on map}) \\ (50000 \text{ cm on Ground}) \end{matrix}$$

(c) Graphical or Linear Scale:

- In this, the map distance is shown using a straight line.
- The line is sub divided into parts known as Primary Divisions.
- The first primary division on the left is further sub divided into smaller parts known as Secondary Divisions.
- For Example - 2cm = 1 kms



Sketch

- Sketch is a rough drawing of a place based on memory.
- It is not according to scale.
- It does not show true shape and size of the feature.

Plan

- It is a detailed drawing of small area on a large scale.
- It is drawn according to scale.
- eg - Plan of House, office, building etc.

Now Students let us revise the topic by means of quick test. I will read out the questions which you all will try to find.

- Q1) Define Globe.
- Q2) Define Map.
- Q3) Which map shows national and international boundaries.
- Q4) Which Scale is universally accepted?
- Q5) Which is not according to scale - Sketch or Plan?

Thus, after some time answers were discussed in the class. It is mentioned below:

Ans 1) Globe is the 3D Model of the Earth and shows the spherical shape of the earth.

Ans 2) Map is the drawing of the earth's surface on a part of it on a flat surface according to scale.

Ans 3) Political Map.

Ans 4) Representative Fraction

Ans 5) Sketch.

I hope you all have understood the topic very well. So you all are required to read chapter 1 and also the question and answers of back exercise of chapter 1.

With this I conclude the interactive session.